

1.

Writing Contests

FIL Prize

A nine-month fellowship at the Starr Center for the Study of the American Experience at Washington Chestertown, Maryland, is given annually to the winner working on an essay that addresses the history or legacies of the American Revolution and the nation's founding ideas. The winner will get a scholarship of \$45,000. Submit an essay sample (样本) of any length. FIL., Prize, C.V. Starr Center, Custom House, 101 South Water Street, Chestertown. (740) 765-3442

Vassar Miller Prize

A prize of \$1,500 and the publication is available annually to a poetry collection. The famous poet Rosanna Warren will judge. Using the online submission system, you submit a manuscript (手稿) of 50 to 80 pages with a \$25 entry fee.

University of North Texas Press, 1155 Union Circle#311336, Denton, TX76203. (940) 565-2142.

Pulitzer Prizes

Four prizes of \$15,000 each are given annually to the U.S. writers for books of fiction, general non-fiction, and biography or autobiography published in the United States during the current year. For books published between January 1 and June 14, submit four copies of the book, an author's biography and a photograph, and a \$50 entry fee by June 15. The deadline for books published during the second half of the year is October 1.

Pulitzer Prizes, Prizes in Letters, Columbia University, Pulitzer Prize Office, 2950 Broadway, New York, NY 10027. (212) 854-3841.

Spokane Prize

The total prize money is \$30,000 and half of it is given annually to the winner. Other three participants in the top four will each receive \$5,000. The winner and other finalists will also be invited to read at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. Writers Andrea Barrett and Alex Espinoza will judge. All pieces of works taking part in competition must be books of fiction published during the current year. Submit four copies of a short story collection, and the novel will be published by October 31.

Faulkner Foundation, 201 East Capitol Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003. (202) 898-9063.

【1】If you win FIL Prize, what can you do?

- A. Gain the research fund.
- B. Become a professional writer.
- C. Be hired into Washington Coll.
- D. Have a chance to study American Experience.

【2】What can we learn about Pulitzer Prizes?

- A. They provide a scholarship.
- B. They are given to various types of works.
- C. They are given more than once in a year.
- D. They not only pay attention to works published in the U. S.

【3】What is the common point between Pulitzer Prizes and Spokane Prize?

- A. They both need entry fees.
- B. They both support online submission.
- C. They both have certain word limit for entries.
- D. Their entries both have already been published.

2.

Cigarette ends are everywhere—littering our streets and beaches—and for decades they've been thought of as “unrecyclable”. But a New Jersey-based company, called Terracycle, has taken on the challenge, and has come up with a way to recycle millions of cigarette ends and turn them into industrial plastic products. Its aim is to recycle things that people normally consider impossible to reuse.

Obviously it would be even better for the environment if everyone just stopped smoking but the statistics show that although there has been an increase in anti-smoking ads and posters, between 2000 and 2014, global sales of cigarettes increased by 8 percent, and a whole lot of those cigarette ends ended up as trash. Since most of our litter eventually ends up in waterways, cigarette ends can surely pollute the surrounding environment. “It only takes a single cigarette end to pollute a liter of water,”

Temacycle's founder, Tom Swak, said. “Animals can also mistake cigarette ends littered for food.”

So how do you go about turning all those poisonous ends into something useful? Terracycle does this by first breaking them down into separate parts. They mix the remaining materials, such as the tobacco and the paper, with other kinds of rubbish, and use it on non-agricultural land, such as golf courses. The filters (过滤嘴) are a little harder. To recycle these, Terracycle first makes them clean and cuts them into small pieces, and then combines them with other recycled materials, making them into liquid for industrial plastic products.

They're now also expanding their recycling offerings to the rest of the 80 percent of household waste that currently can't be recycled, such as chocolate packaging, pens, and mobile phones. The goal is to use the latest research to find a way to stop so much waste ending up in landfills, and then get companies to provide money for the process. And now, it works well.

“We haven't found anything that we can't recycle,” communications director of Terracycle, Albe Zakes, said. “But with the amount and varieties of packaging and litter in the world, we are always looking for new waste streams to address.”

【1】What does Terracycle intend to do?

- A. Search for recyclable materials for use.
- B. Deal with as many cigarette ends as possible.
- C. Produce new kinds of industrial plastic products.
- D. Recycle what used to be considered unrecyclable.

【2】What does the underlined word “trash” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Rubbish. B. Poison. C. Disaster. D. Ruin.

【3】What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The effective use of cigarette ends.
- B. The process of recycling cigarette ends.
- C. The difficulty in recycling cigarette ends.
- D. The reason for breaking down cigarette ends.

【4】What do Albe's words in the last paragraph imply?

- A. There is more and more waste to be recycled.